

## Formulación Lagrangiana I

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , Lagrangiana  $L: T\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$s \text{ contornos } f_j(x, t) = 0, j=1, \dots, s$$

$$\tilde{L}(x, \dot{x}, t) = L(x, \dot{x}, t) + \sum_{j=1}^s \lambda_j f_j(x, t)$$

¿Cómo se van las ecuaciones E-L?

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0, i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} - \sum_{j=1}^s \lambda_j \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i} = 0, i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{j=1}^s \lambda_j \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i}$$

En mec. → hemos añadido fuerzas  $\sum_{j=1}^s \lambda_j \nabla f_j$

En sistemas Lagrangianos, añadir términos

$\sum \lambda_j f_j$  al Lagrangiano es equivalente  
a la teoría de contornos ideales.

Jueves 10 diciembre 2020. Examen "en clase"

Martes / Jueves 15 y 17 diciembre

Grabaré clases a la hora de clase

Martes / Jueves 5 y 7 enero.

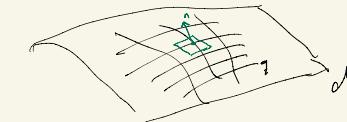
o ver grabación o trabajo independiente

## Formulación alternativa

$$\{ f_j(x) = 0, j=1, \dots, s \} = M$$

variedad en  $\mathbb{R}^n$  ( $\dim n-s$ )

$\mathbb{R}^n$



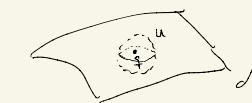
$$\dim M = n-s$$

$q$  - coordenadas en  $M$   $\dim n-s$

Sean  $n$  - coordenadas del espacio normal, de dimensión  $s$

Tenemos  $(t, u)$  coordenadas de  $M \times \mathbb{R}^s = \mathbb{R}^n = T_x \mathbb{R}^n$

$$U = \{ (t, u) \in M \times \mathbb{R}^s : u=c \}$$



$$x = x(t, u) \text{ en } U \text{ de } \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$x_i = x_i(t, c) \text{ en } U, i=1, \dots, n$$

Lagrangiano  $L: T\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$L(x, \dot{x}, t) = L(x(t, u), \dot{x}(t, u), t)$$

Espacio tangente

$$\dot{x}_i = \sum_{k=1}^{m-n} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^{s=n-m} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial u_k} \dot{u}_k$$

funciones de  $q, u$

Por ejemplo

$$(x_1, \dots, x_m) = (q_1, \dots, q_m)$$

$$(x_{m+1}, \dots, x_n) = (u_1, \dots, u_{n-m})$$

## Lagrangiano en M

Cuando las normales son constantes.

$$\dot{x}_i = \sum_{k=1}^{m=n^3} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^{s=n-m} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial n_k} n_k$$

$$x = x(q, c)$$

$$\dot{x}_i = \sum_{k=1}^{m=n^3} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k$$

$$\text{Sea } L_C(q, \dot{q}, t) = L(x(q, c), [D_q x(q, c)] \dot{q}, t)$$

$$[D_q x(q, c)]_{ik} = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_k} (q, c) \quad i=1, \dots, n \\ k=1, \dots, m$$

matriz

$$(n \times m) (m \times 1) = (n \times 1)$$

$$[ ] \cdot \dot{q} = \dot{x}$$

Ecación de E-L

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_C}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_C}{\partial q_i} = 0 \quad \text{evolución} \\ \dot{q}(t), \dot{\dot{q}}(t) \in TM$$

### Notas

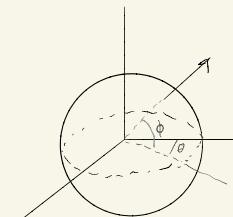
- Esto conviene cuando  $n=c$ .
- ¿Cuál es la relación entre el principio de d'Alembert y E-L con  $\mathcal{L}$  restringida?
- No aparecen fuerzas de contorno.

## Ejemplo

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \mathcal{L}(x, \dot{x}) = \frac{1}{2} m |\dot{x}|^2 - mgx_3$$

$$\text{Contorno } M : |x|^2 - 1 = 0 \\ f(x) = 0$$

(particular sobre la esfera con fuerza externa  $(0, 0, -mg)$ )



$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$= (r \cos \phi \cos \theta, r \cos \phi \sin \theta, r \sin \phi)$$

$$\text{en } M : r = 1$$

$$\rightarrow (\cos \phi \cos \theta, \cos \phi \sin \theta, \sin \phi)$$

$$\dot{x} = (-\dot{\phi} \sin \phi \cos \theta - \dot{\theta} \cos \phi \sin \theta, -\dot{\phi} \sin \phi \sin \theta + \dot{\theta} \cos \phi \cos \theta, \dot{\phi} \cos \theta)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_C(\phi, \theta, \dot{\phi}, \dot{\theta}) = \mathcal{L}(x(\phi, \theta), \dot{x}(\phi, \theta, \dot{\phi}, \dot{\theta}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \left[ (\dot{\phi} \sin \phi \cos \theta + \dot{\theta} \cos \phi \sin \theta)^2 + (\dot{\phi} \sin \phi \sin \theta - \dot{\theta} \cos \phi \cos \theta)^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos^2 \phi \right]$$

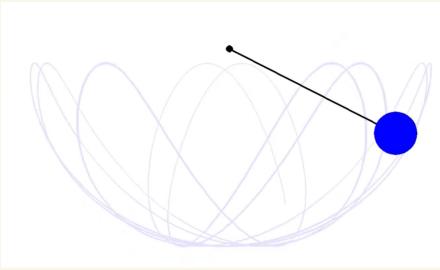
$$- mg \sin \phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \left[ \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta + 2\dot{\phi} \dot{\theta} \sin \phi \cos \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta \right. \\ \left. + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta - 2\dot{\phi} \dot{\theta} \sin \phi \sin \theta \cos \phi \cos \theta + \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta \right] \\ + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos^2 \phi$$

$$- mg \sin \phi = \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{\phi}^2 + \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \phi] - mg \sin \phi$$

$$\text{E-L} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_C}{\partial \dot{\phi}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} = 0 \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{ec. del péndulo} \\ \text{estérico} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_C}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = 0$$



A vertical line separates the left panel from the right panel.